

[THURSDAY, MAY 14, 1767.]

NEW-YORK
OR,
GENERAL

Containing the freshest ADVICES,

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN HOLT, NEAR THE EXCHANGE.—[Oct. 16, 1766. For Six Years last past, Publisher of the New-York Thursday's Gazette, or Weekly Post-Boy.]

ASSIZE of BREAD, published May 6, 1767.
Flour at 18/6 per Cwt.

A White Loaf of the finest Flour, to weigh 1 lb.
11 oz. for 4 Coppers.—Ditto, of Dit. to weigh 13 oz. for 2 Coppers.

HIGH-WATER at NEW-YORK, and SUN'S RISING and SETTING, till Thursday next.

	D's Age.	High-Water.	rises	sets	at 5 in the Afternoon
THURSDAY	16	9 16	after 4	5 1 before 8	
FRIDAY	17	10 47	4	5 1	
SATURDAY	18	11 38	4	5 0	
SUNDAY	19	12 29	4	4 59	
MONDAY	20	1 20	4	4 59	
TUESDAY	21	2 11	4	4 48	
WEDNESDAY	22	3 2	4	4 47	
Days 14 h. 16 m. long, the 24th.					

PRICE-CURRENT, in NEW-YORK.

Wheat per Bushel	6s. od.	Beef per Barrel	48s. od.
Flour	18s. od.	Pork	75s. od.
Brown Bread	27s. od.	Salt	3s. od.
West-India Rum	3s. 4d.	Bohea Tea	5s. 3d.
New-England ditto	2s. 1d.	Chocol. per doz.	£. 1 1s. od.
Muscovado Sugar	5s. od.	Bees Wax	1s. 6d.
Single refin'd ditto	1s. 2d.	Nut Wood	3s. 5d. od.
Molasses	2s. od.	Oak ditto	24s. od.

To the PUBLIC, New-York, Oct. 16, 1766
IT is now upwards of six Years that I have publish'd a weekly News Paper, under the Title of the New-York Gazette or Weekly Post-Boy, which I have the Pleasure to think has been generally acceptable, and publicly useful: But having now Occasion to alter the Title of my Paper, I hope for the same favourable Reception of the NEW-YORK JOURNAL OR GENERAL ADVERTISER, that my Paper met with under the former Title; since it will be conducted with the same Spirit, and to the same Ends,—the Suppression of Evil, and the Promotion of public and private Happiness. The Reasons of altering my Title are these, 1st, for the Sake of Distinction, as I am inform'd Mr. PARKER intends to publish a Paper under the former Title; and 2d, because, as he formerly publish'd a Paper under that Title, I would not avail myself of any Advantages from a Name originally assumed by him. The Number, for the Sake of more easily settling with my Customers, will run regularly on from my last Week's Paper.

JOHN HOLT.

STEUART,
DRUGGIST and APOTHECARY,

At the GOLDEN HEAD:

HAS removed from between Burling's and Beckman's-Slip, to the House lately occupied by Messrs. Walter and Thomas Buchannan, in Queen-Street, (between Hanover-Square and the Fly-Market;) Where he continues to carry on his Business as usual; and hopes his Friends in Town and Country, will still continue to Favour him with their Custom, as they may depend on his persevering to keep none but the best of Medicines, and to Sell on as low Terms as possible.

Said STEUART, has just imported in the Ship New-York, Capt. Lawrence; fresh and general Assortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES.

(70 73)

HORSES will be taken to Pasture on Nutten-Island, at Twenty Shillings, and yearling Colts at Fifteen Shillings per Month: Any Person may send their Horses without any Application; but none will be allowed to take them away without a written Order, from

THOMAS FRANKLIN, jun.
OR CASPAR WISTAR.

New-York, May 10, 1767. (71 74)

TO BE LEFT,
THE House fronting the Great-Dock, wherein PETER LOW, now lives; it is well situated for Business: On the Rear of the Lot opposite Major CARTY's, is a Store House with a large Over, and conveniences for the Baking Business: Inquire the of Widow FRANCES MOORE.

New-York, 5th May, 1767.

Mr. JOHN GRIGG.

SIR,

IN Answer to your uncandid Letter in last Journal, permit me to observe, that the same Spirit of Indecency and Insincerity, that dictated your first



THE

[NUMB. 1271.]

JOURNAL;

THE

ADVERTISER.

both FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.

Letter has produced this; and that you are determined these shall supply the Place of Argument; and Misrepresentations, the Place of Truth; as I hope here to make evident to every impartial Reader;—that your and Mr. Alexander's printed Letter, was not only stuffed in every Page, but also in every Paragraph, with "DELUSIVE FALACIES," I hope I have in my Answers fully evinc'd, to the Satisfaction of every candid Peruser of both;—and tho' I find your present Attempt is with a View to amuse the Public from paying that Attention to my Refutation, which it merits; yet I hope Truth will force its Way, through all the Opposition of Delusion and Error.

As to the Affair of the Sugars, and the Dry-Goods, from Scotland; it requiring more Room and Time than is proper to take up in a News-Paper, to give a minute Detail of, must refer such as may want to be satisfied on that Head, to my printed Answer to your said Letter; and shall only observe here—That thereby it will clearly appear that both the Sugars sent to Scotland, and the Dry-Goods received in Return, were Company Concerns, by the 3d and 4th Articles of our agreed Co-partnership; which you never refused to sign, as I can prove; which did from the very opening of the Books, and still does as such, (without any Notandum, or Remarks of any Thing to the Contrary) stand in the Company's Books:—That we at first made ourselfs Debtors to Messrs. Kelly and Company, for the full Value of these Sugars, and paid them when due. That our charging you with the Loss on your Prizes, is a mere Fiction of your own, no such Entry being in the Books, nor ever made against you by us; for we had no Concern with that Affair.—In a Word, was there any Error this Way, you should throw your Dirt not on me, but on your Attorney, Mr. Alexander, who was always present, had more to say at that Time than I, was solely entrusted by you, that every Thing should be conducted agreeable to the foreaid Articles.—But the Delusion of all your Logick on this Subject, is too Conspicuous to obtain the Credit of any thinking Person.—And after all this Noise, was the Transaction to be placed in your own Way, it would not differ your Account a Hundred Pounds.

I will tamely suffer to be branded with the odious Epithet of "Injustice," if I do not shew to the Conviction of any three reputable Merchants, that I have not charged your Account with near the Interest I had, and have a Right to do in Equity; and that in May 1761, you had only £. 1476, in the Company, in Place of £. 2700, which should have been your Part of the Capital; and that you never had this Capital near complete, unless you call once you had, but drawn out next Day, completing the same.

I come next to the poor Apology you offer, or rather your mean and uncandid Evasive, for the many and gross Errors you committed in the printed State of your Account current.—I deny my ever drawing out or sending you your Account, and I defy you to shew the Contrary: And I appeal to Messrs. Smith and Schuyler, then Clerks in the Store, that your Account was by them drawn out, by Mr. Alexander's and your own particular Orders; and I have seen you myself (as I dare say they also did) compare it with the Books; and I have Reason to believe it was justly and correctly made out; however, you may have mutilated it to answer your own sinister Ends. After this, how unfair is it in you, to atone for your own Blunders or intentional Errors, by accusing me, who you know had no Hand therein.—

Now as to your Indigo Affair, I must own it's no Master-Piece, tho' intended as such; the Fallacy being too glaring to escape Notice.—In my Remarks on your foreaid Account of Errors, I discovered a Mistake you made to your own prejudice of taking Credit (for Indigo of yours we sold) only for £. 563-8-5.—Whereas it ought to have been £. 762-19-9; which last Sum is at your Credit in

the Books, as sold Mr. Rivington in 1761. Now (to use your own delicate Words again) with "an uncommon Degree of Impudence," indeed, you endeavour to pervert this Discovery to Answer your Ends, but with little Judgment; your curious Comment on that Matter, concludes in the following Words, to wit, "how comes it you have not found out that I entirely omitted to charge the Nine Casks of Indigo? Here you have been incorrect enough to mistake one Transaction for another, for the £. 563-8-5, which I have charged, is for Indigo, sold William Hyndman, in 1759; but the £. 762-19-9, which I have omitted, are for Indigo sold Mr. Rivington, in 1761." Whereas your incorrectness is at first Sight evident from charging the first, (which we had no Manner of Concern with) in Place of the last which, I discovered to you: For pray what had the Company to do with Indigo sold to Mr. Hyndman, 12 Months before the Commencement of their Co-partnership? Sure you could not expect it at your Credit, in their Books? However, further to amuse your Creditors and the Public, you are, "clear sighted" enough to take Credit for both these Sums, and increase your fictitious Balance of £. 1959-13-2, by the Addition of the largest Sum, so that now it is swelled to £. 2722-11-1; if you go on thus, you'll in Time make it formidable indeed, and very soon, £. 8,000, or perhaps more, but you mention not a Word of the Millions you made on the debit Side of your Account, of all the Dry Goods, Wine, Rum, Sugars, &c. you had from the Store in Six Years, which amounts to about a Thousand Pounds: In a Word, your Blunders are so many and great, and you State your Account so much at Random, that you'll best drop the Subject; and submit yourself to the just and equitable Balance in the Company Books, which I am ready to prove to the Conviction of any three Merchants of Character, to be right, and that the same exceeds not £. 550.—Whatever Way you may take to fabricate it otherwise, or disprove Facts.—And now I leave it to the Public, which of us merits most the Indecent Epithets you are so liberal in bestowing on me; and I appeal to all who have read your first Letter and mine, whether you have advanced any Thing, but what is there clearly and fully refuted; and give me Leave, Sir, to tell you, that whatever Language you may make use of, or however you may mutilate Facts or misrepresent Circumstances, as long as I am permitted to replace them in their true Light, it never will be in your Power to Invalidate any Part of my first or second Letter to our Creditors.—Let me add, Sir, that all your own, and Mr. Alexander's mighty Sputter and Noise, in officially and impertinently troubling the Public, with Matters quite foreign to them, is to impose on them and your Creditors a Belief, that you have sunk more Money in the Company, than really you have, and to gratify your Ressentment against me, because I placed the State of your Affairs in their genuine Colours, which Justice to our Creditors and myself, obliged me to do;—and I must say further, that if both of you were as solicitous in doing your Creditors that Justice you owe them, as you are in devolving all Blame from off your own Shoulders upon mine, however unmerited; it would have redounded more to your Honour and Credit, in the Eyes of all good Men, and your Creditors would very sensibly have felt the good Effects of your Care, by receiving a considerable Part of their Demands long before this Time; besides preventing continued Expences upon and irretrievable heavy Losses to the Estate; a material Consideration, well meriting the Attention of the Creditors; all which Losses I can appeal to the Gentlemen Assignees, and other principal Creditors, I have all along laboured to prevent.

And as to your declared Resolution of not answering me publicly any more, I think you judge well, unless you can do it with more Propriety and Truth, than has hitherto graced your Performances on this Subject. I am, Sir yours, &c. DAVID SHAW.

On Saturday last arrived the Schooner ——, Captain Bernard, from London, which he left the 24th of March; on Monday arrived the ——, Captain Tingley, in 10 Weeks from Bristol; and on Tuesday arrived the Duke of Cumberland, Packer Boat, Capt. Goodrich, in 9 Weeks from Falmouth, by which Vessels we have the London Papers to the 25th of March; from which we have extracted the following Articles, as the Papers afford nothing more interesting.

FLORENCE, February 21.
THE Great Duke has given orders, that all the poor in the country, who are able, shall be employed in the public works, and the rest shall receive such relief as the revenues of their respective districts will allow.

The hundred poor girls, who are each to receive a marriage portion from the Chamberlains of the court, have lately been chosen by lot, out of the number of two hundred and four. They are to dine with their husbands on their wedding day, in the Saloon of the Old Palace.

Warsaw, Feb. 21. The King has purchased the palace of the late Count Bruhl, for 50,000 ducats. It is to be used as a school for young Gentlemen, who are to be instructed, at his Majesty's expence, in the art of war.

Several horses are buying up here to remount the Prussian cavalry.

L O N D O N,

March 17. Saturday last a foreigner of distinction arrived in town from Holland; and it is rumoured at the West end of the town that he is a Corfican agent, charged with some important dispatches to our Court.

March 18. By a private letter from Cork, we hear that a lady there, having a couple of law-suits cut out for her, employed a certain Adept to dispatch those troublesome jobs as dexterously as he could: having put an end to them, the honest conscientious Gentleman brings in his bill, which amounted to no more than 475 £ 10s. The lady frankly told him she thought it too high, and offered him 250 £, but not a single penny was to be abated; for, as he told her, it was not a Taylor's bill, to be clipped off by the Shears; and, therefore, if she did not pay Mr. Wrangle, he would see and pay himself. Upon this the lady, being a little whimsical, went to Dublin, summoned him before a Judge, and, after a fair hearing, the account shrank to 51. 16s. 8d.

This day being the anniversary of the repeal of the American Stamp-Act. We hear that many of the real friends of this kingdom, and of the colonies, intend to commemorate the same.

We hear that the Right Hon. the Earl of Chatham, had yesterday a return of the gout.

We hear a great Admiral has proposed to double the number of servants allowed to Lieutenants and Warrant Officers, on board his Majesty's ships of war, the better to enable them to support the character and expence of their respective stations.

The substance of what was proposed on Monday at the General Court of the India Company, was, that there should be an addition of two millions to their present capital, and that it should be subscribed at 250 per cent. the present proprietors to have the preference. That 800,000 £ should be paid to the Government for extending their charter for fifty years; and that a dividend of 14 per cent. should be made on the capital stock, and the surplus to go to the Government for protection, &c. A Committee is to be ballotted for, who are to consider of the propositions, and to make their report to a General Court.

The Court of Rome is greatly displeased at some late edicts which have been issued by the Duke of Parma against the prerogatives of the Ecclesiastics.

According to letters from Turin, the King of Sardinia had caused it to be intimated to Paschal Paoli, that in case of that General entering into any league with the Regencies of Barbary, not only his Majesty, but the other Italian States, would be obliged effectually to oppose a design so repugnant to their commercial interests.

Private letters from Hamburg mention, that a large quantity of naval stores has lately been shipped on board four transport ships in the Elbe, for the island of Corsica.

A great quantity of foreign wheat has lately been bought up in Mark lane, by the Hertfordshire Mealmens, the corn in that county being quite exhausted.

The Poor throughout the Highlands of Scotland, are starving for the want of oat bread.

March 19. Notice is posted up at the Office of the Society of Arts, &c. in the Strand, That the Committee for Mechanics will meet this evening, at six o'clock, to consider a new Instrument for taking heights and distances, at one view, either at land or sea, of any object by day, and of a light by night, without any calculation.

According to private letters from Madrid, a treaty was on foot with the Court of Versailles, for ceding back the island of Hispaniola to his Catholic Majesty, in lieu of which a certain tract of territory on the continent of South-America was to be delivered up to the French.

March 20. We are informed, that the Lisbon Mail, which arrived on Tuesday, has brought some agreeable advices to the Portuguese Merchants of this city, in respect to their commerce with that kingdom.

A letter from Genoa, dated Feb. 7, says, "A report prevails here that the Courts of Versailles and London have signified to the Senate, that it appears to them that the Republic would do well to cede to the malecontents of Corsica, the plates which she still possesses there, reserving in exchange an annual tribute to be paid by the islanders, and that they, the said Courts, were ready to give their guaranty to this arrangement; but that the Senate made answer, that they cannot think of embracing such an expedient."

Extract of a Letter from Ratisbon, March 4.

"The Counsellor of State Simolin, Minister Plenipotentiary from the Empress of Russia, was remitted to the Envys of the Elector, Princes and States of the Empire, as well as to all the Ministers from foreign Powers, copies of a pamphlet which her Majesty has caused to be printed at Petersburgh, containing an exposition of the rights of the Dissidents of Poland. Our Politicians imagine that her Imperial Majesty will not be contented with this step alone, but that we shall soon see others taken by her of a more efficacious nature. They recollect what was lately done in Courland to oblige the disaffected Nobles to acknowledge Duke Ernest-John, and it may be presumed that the same means will be employed in regard to the object now in question."

They write from Petersburgh, that the Empress had published an edict prohibiting the exportation of saltpetre from any part of the Russian dominions.

A prosecution is commenced by a young Gentleman of fortune, against a noted Quack Doctor, on an action of 10,000 £ damages, for the loss of the patient's eyes, while under the care of the Doctor.

Extract of a Letter from Luton, in Bedfordshire, dated March 5.

"This Country is greatly afflecked by the unhappy accident, which befell the Right Hon. the Marquis of Tavistock, on Tuesday last; he was a Stag-hunting, and about ten in the morning was thrown from his horse, near Porter's-End, and fractured his skull; Surgeons were sent for from all parts, but my Lord Scarborough rode off from the spot, and sent a person from St. Albans, with orders to do nothing to him unless bleeding, till other Surgeons could come down, and he made the best of his way to Mr. Gataker, who came down to Porter's-End, when the Marquis was carried to a Farmhouse, and was put to bed by five o'clock that afternoon; accounts have been very favourable till yesterday, but last night I heard, that Mr. Gataker thought it necessary to bring down Mr. Middleton, Mr. Hawkins, and Mr. Graham the Apothecary, when they all declared him in the utmost danger. Mr. Bromfield, came down last night; symptoms were then more favourable. Unless you were here to see, you cannot conceive the concourse of people that are going and returning by my door, to enquire after his Lordship, so greatly is he respected by all degrees of people.

We hear that the scheme some years since formed for licensing School masters at an annual sum per annum, is again revived, and that thereby it is intended to prevent any person from acting in that capacity, but such as shall upon examination (by proper persons to be appointed for that purpose) receive a certificate of their being duly qualified for such employment.

They write from Leghorn, that a late shock of the earth had been felt in the isle of Scio, which threw down a Greek church, and destroyed upwards of forty dwelling-houses.

Monday a curious Plough, with which one man can plough, harrow, and sow corn, all at once, was deposited for the inspection of the Society of Arts, &c. at their Exhibition Room in the Strand. We hear it is the invention of a very ingenious gentleman, living at Henley on Thames.

[MARCH 21.]

There is a great talk that numbers of rich merchants and others, propose to lend eight millions, at three per cent. to have the liberty of free trade to the East Indies, for as much yearly as they pay, which doubtless will be a benefit to the subscribers, but the Company of course must suffer as much as the free traders get, therefore the Directors will probably oppose such a proposal's taking place.

Sir Jeffery Amherst, Knight of the Bath, is soon to be married to Miss Cary, daughter of the Major general Cary, and niece to Lord Falkland.

The struggle between the Inns and the Outs, continue as violent as ever, but must be finally determined in a few days; both parties having assiduously called in all their forces, in order to decide their dispute.

Tis now said the Earl of B—— [not the Earl of Bute] is resolved to have no further connections with this administration, and that the Marquis of R—— in has given a positive refusal to recent application for his Lordship to join them on his own terms.

We are told there is no new tax in agitation, as the future compromise with the East India Company will fully answer all the exigences of the state.

The repeal of the Cambwick Act is entirely laid aside; and it is even said that a total prohibition will take place.

It is said a tax of twenty shillings a year will be levied upon all livery servants in Great Britain.

It is now said, William Henry Lyttelton, Esqr. appointed Ambassador to Portugal, will not go to Lisbon; the Honourable Edward Hay, Esqr. having successfully negotiated the late commercial difference with that Court.

They write from Senegal, that two Pettiaguars, manned with pirates, being part of the crew of a French slaving ship, which had mutinied on the Captain and Officers, were taken near the mouth of Gambia river, by an English man of war, and

brought in there, in order to be tried for divers robberies on the high seas.

It is said orders are issued from the War Office, for five regiments of foot quartered in the North of England, to march for Portsmouth, to be embarked for America.

Several transports ships in the river taken up in the service of the government, are ordered to sail for Cork in Ireland, to take on board some regiments on that establishment for North America.

Seven vessels, laden with American wheat and flour, were arrived at Greenock, in the Frith of Clyde, when the Glasgow mail came away.

We are told that the famous Signora Gabrielli is to perform in the Italian Opera at the Hay Market next winter; that her price is to be two thousand guineas and a clear benefit for the season, with this extraordinary privilege besides of singing only when she pleases.

A celebrated singer who lately took a country jaunt with a noble Lord is returned from her tour, having contrived to dissipate a sum of three thousand Guineas in less than five weeks.

A man of fashion was severely drubbed on Tuesday Evening by a shopkeeper near Piccadilly for taking some unbecoming liberties with his Daughter.

So general is the practice of suicide unhappily grown, that upon a moderate computation, no less than 170 people have made away with themselves, in the course of the last twelve months.—[One comfort is, the World is better without them than with them.]

March 23. An express arrived yesterday at Bedford House with the melancholy news, that the same morning about three o'clock died, at Porter's End, Bedfordshire, of the bruises he received by the fall from his horse, the Most Hon. John Russel, Marquis of Tavistock, only son and heir apparent of his Grace the Duke of Bedford, Knight of the Shire for the county of Bedford, and Colonel of the Bedfordshire Militia.

Some private letters from Dantzick advise, that a fresh corps of 15,000 Russian troops had entered Poland.

Extract of a private letter from Madrid, Feb. 27.

"The discontents here grow apace, on account of a late proclamation revoking the pardon granted to the rioters who drove from hence the Royal Favourite [Squillace] whose administration was so difficult to the people; and as this ferment is more or less universal in all the provinces belonging to the kingdom, it is hard to say what may be the consequence of this ill-advised rescindment. The murmurs of the people, too, are not a little stimulated, at the dismembering from the Spanish Crown some of their most valuable plantations, in favour of the French, whose prevailing influence at Court is far from being agreeable to the patriot part of the nation."

On Monday Lord Chatham had a long conference with the King at the Queen's palace.

If we may credit some accounts, our trade with Portugal is not likely ever to be so considerable as heretofore; not owing, as has been represented, so much to the aversion of the Portuguese to the English, as to their being able to furnish themselves with the manufactures they formerly took from us. Some few years since, one House in the city of London was said to furnish Portugal annually with hats, to the amount of between seven and eight thousand pounds, which branch of trade is now almost entirely lost, the Portuguese having since established manufactures of their own, whereby they are enabled to supply themselves at a cheaper rate, than when they imported that article of commerce from foreign countries.

This day his Majesty will go to the House of Peers, and among others, give the Royal assent to the following bills, viz.

The bill for granting an aid of three shillings in the pound to his Majesty by a land tax.

The bill for better regulating his Majesty's marine forces when on shore.

It is said the affairs of a certain opulent Company are in such forwardness, that every thing relative to them will be finally determined before the latter end of next week.

It is said that our truly Great Patriot has a law in contemplation, to oblige all Candidates for seats in parliaments to take an oath, at the time of their election, that they have not offered, either by bribes, threats, or any other means, to corrupt their electors.

Letters from Corsica, dated Feb. 21, advise, that the malcontents persist with greater resolution than ever in the design of not making peace with the Genoese, except on condition of being acknowledged by that Republic as a free and independent people.

We have the pleasure to assure the public, that the whole account of the dreadful fire of the Workhouse at Chester, is entirely false, nothing of the kind having happened.

We hear that the Earl of Chatham, has had the honour, since his arrival in town, of three private conferences with his Majesty at the Queen's Palace.

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before the latter end

Patriot has a law in
candidates for seats in
t the time of their
ed, either by bribes,
corrupt their elec-
eb. 21, advise, that
ater resolution than
peace with the Ge-
being acknowledged
independent people.
re the public, that
al fire of the Work-
use, nothing of the

atham, has had the
on, of three private
ne Queen's Palace.

Oxford, March 9. The Degree of Doctor of Ci-
vil Law, by Diploma, is given to the Revd. Mr.
Miles Cooper, Fellow of Queen's college, and Presi-
dent of the college at New-York.

N E W - Y O R K . M A Y 14.

Extract of a Letter from London, dated March 12.
"We have had several Meetings about Paper
Currency, both among ourselves as a Committee for
that Purpose, and with the several Agents of the
Provinces, and in my Opinion, instead of get-
ting forward, we rather have the Retrograde Pro-
gress, and I doubt there will be no Act for a
Currency this Year, as a legal Tender. As to
American Business, I observe thro' the whole, great
Langor, and Desjection, every one looks on his
Concern hither with a heavy Heart; what will be the
Issue Time must divulge."

The Sloop Conway, David Young, late Master,
arrived here last Saturday, in 25 Days from Coracoa.
The 4th Inst. in a Whirlwind, Capt. Young was
knocked overboard and lost by the breaking of the
Boom, which at the same Time broke the Thighs
of two of the Seamen.

On Wednesday Night the 6th Instant, a House
back of Mr. Jonathan Hampton's in Chappel-Street,
and facing Scotch-Street, in this City, the Property
of said Mr. Hampton, was broke open, and robbed
of Cash, to the Amount of upwards of £. 30, and
sundry Papers of Consequence.

On Tuesday last, Captain Riven, of this City, who was to
have gone to Sea, in a few Days, was struck with a dead
Palsy, and died the same Day.

On Monday last, were landed here from on board the
Schooner —, Captain Bernard, 45,000 Dollars, sent by Sir
Samuel Fludyer, and John Drummond, Esqr. Contractors
for the Payment of the Troops in America, to James
M'Evers, Esqr; of this City, Merchant, whom they have ap-
pointed their Agent.

S H I P N E W S .

On the 30th of April, Lat. 42. 15. Long. 55. Captain
Bernard, spoke a Brig from New-Haven, bound to Caffo-
Bay.

A large Ship, supposed to be a Virginia Man, is lost near
Boulogne, and it is believed all the Crew perished. The
Ship York, Capt. Burton, sail'd some Time before Capt. Bar-
nard, and may be hourly expected, as also the Concord,
James, from Pool.

Capt. Tingley, left at Bristol; The America, of R. Island,
expected to sail for this Place and R. Island, in seven Days;
The Mercury, of this Port, to sail in about a Fortnight, and
the Grace of this Port, Time of sailing uncertain.

A R R I V A L S .

From New-York. The Dolphus, Mackrel, at Leghorn.
The Ship London Planter, Robson, at Leghorn. The Ha-
vana, Nicholson; Elizabeth, Conry; and Elizabeth, Mil-
lar, at Dublin; and the Britannia, Brennan, at Waterford.

From Philadelphia. The Rose, Alexander; The St. George,
—, at Genoa. Wm. and Mary, Southcot, at Barcelona.
The Sally, Rankins, Dublin. Marquis of Granby, Mackil-
wain, at Londonderry. Britannia, Dunscomb, at Bristol.

From South-Carolina. Antelope, —; Betsey, Jones,
at Bristol. Medina, Ratsey, at Cowes. Queen Charlotte,
Chamberlayne; Blizard, Davis, at London.

At Deal. The Ann, Darsdell, (who by an Accident, had
lost 3 of his Fingers,) —from Virginia.

From New-England. The Constant Couple, at Bilboa.
At London. The Havannah, Jarvis, from New-England.
At Bascelona. The Free Mason, M'Kerdy, from Mary-
land.

At Cagliari, in the Island of Sardinia, Eleven Sail of Bri-
tish Ships, laden with Wheat and Flour, for Sale.

Florence. The Cargoes of some English Ships lately arrived
with Corn, were so much heated, as to be deemed unfit
for Use.

At Dublin. Seven Sail of North-American Ships, laden
with Wheat and Flour.

Custom-House, New-York, Inward Entries.

Warmer, from Philadelphia. Tillinghast, Jacobs, and Shep-
field, Rhode-Island. Fowler, Falmouth. Bernard, London.
Tingley, Bristol. Cunningham, St. Croix. Fowks, Coracoa.
Roe, Saltcutter. Turner, Leghorn. —Outward Entries.—
Lenthorne, and Carroll, for Newfoundland. Hammond, Bar-
bados. Houston, Cork. Farrell, Dominica. Bagley, Lisbon.
Winants, North-Carolina. Tilley, Madeira. Sheldild, Rh.
Island. —Cleared for Departure.—M'Calpin, and De St. Croix,
to Rhode-Island. Confaul, Virginia. Livingston, Dublin.
Dunlap, St. Eustatia. Haller, Hispaniola. Deane, Coracoa.
Gifford, Jamaica. Bryson, Newfoundland. Breckenridge,
Antigua, Warner Philadelphia.

[* Advertisements, &c. omitted this Week, will be inserted
in our next.]

Philadelphia, May 7, 1767.

THE Public is desired to take Notice, that the
St. PETER's, &c. CHURCH LOTTERY
will certainly be drawn on the 27th Day of May
inst, and therefore all Persons in the Country, who
have any Tickets unfold, are to return them to the
Managers, so as to be in their Hands by the 20th
of May, otherwise they will be deemed to be sold.
The Managers are induced to be thus peremptory,
as the Demand is now great for Tickets.

JOSPEH ALLICOCKE,

is removed to the Corner House fronting Wall and Queen
Streets, where Mr. Peter Remsen formerly lived, and con-
tinues to sell, as usual.

MADEIRA WINE,

Of the best quality, by the Pipe, Hogshead, Quarter Cask or
smaller Quantity; He likewise has for Sale, Batavia Arrack,
by the Dozen, Gallon or single Bottle; old French Brandy,
old Jamaica Spirits, West India Rum, & Holland Geneva, by
the Gallon, &c. French Indigo, Hyson, and Souchong Tea,
very extraordinary; Velvet Corks, Sallad Oyl, &c. &c.

THE LIQUID TRUE BLUE, to be sold, at
the Printing-Office at the Exchange, with
Directions.—Price Three Shilling.

PURSUANT to an order made by the hon. Daniel Hor-
manden, and William Smith, Esqrs. two of the judges
of the supreme court of judicature for the province of New-
York; upon the petition of Isaac Latouch, an insolvent
debtor, and several of his creditors: Notice is hereby given
by the petitioners, to all the creditors of the said Isaac Lat-
ouch, to shew cause, (if any they have) on Tuesday the 19th
instant, before the said judges, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon
of the same day, at the dwelling house of the said Daniel Hor-
manden; why an assignment of the estate of the said
Isaac Latouch, should not be made to William Brown, and
Walter Franklin, pursuant to the prayer of the said petition:
And the said Isaac Latouch, be thereupon discharged, agree-
able to the directions of an act of the president, council, and
general assembly of the province of New-York, made and
passed in the first year of his present Majesty's reign, intituled,
"An act for the relief of insolvent debtors, and for repealing
the acts therein mentioned," and also pursuant to two other
certain acts of this colony, made in addition thereto.

Dated at New-York, this 13th day of May, 1767.

IN pursuance of an act of this colony of Connecticut, inti-
tled an act for preventing fraud in debtors, &c. The sub-
scribers appointed by David Rowland, Esqr; judge of Fair-
field county court, trustees on the estate of Nathaniel Peck,
jun. of Greenwich, in Fairfield county; hereby notify the
creditors of said Nathaniel Peck, to meet at the dwelling-
house of Doctor Perez Fitch, in Stamford in said county, on
the fifth day of June next, at one of the clock in the after-
noon, to approve, or disapprove of all, or any of said trustees,
or choose others.—Dated at Stamford, in Fairfield county,
in the colony of Connecticut, this 9th day of May, A. D.
1767.

PETER MEAD,
PEREZ FITCH, } Trustees.
(71 73) JONATHAN WARING, jun. }

IN pursuance of an act of this colony, intituled, "an act
for preventing fraud in debtors," &c. The subscribers ap-
pointed by David Rowland, Esqr; judge of Fairfield county
court, trustees of the estate of Solomon Finney, of Green-
wich, in said county, an insolvent debtor; hereby notify the
creditors of said Finney, that they meet at the dwelling-house
of Capt. Israel Knap, in said Greenwich, on the 5th day of
June next, at one of the clock in the afternoon, to approve,
or disapprove of all, or any of said trustees so appointed, or
to choose others, if they see cause.—Dated at Fairfield, this
9th day of May, A. D. 1767.

EDWARD BRUSH,
NATHANIEL CLOSE, } Trustees.
(71 73) DANIEL FINNEY, }

To be sold at public Vendue, on Tuesday the 16th of June,
or at private sale any time before;

A Convenient house and lot of ground,
situate in Nassau-street, behind the
City-hall, belonging to John Van Gelder,
blacksmith; the lot is 25 feet in length,
on both sides, and 45 feet from and rear,
Dutch measure; in the house are five fire-
places: There is on the lot besides the
house, a very good stable, a soap chandler's shop, and all
the utensils belonging to the soap and tallow chandler's busi-
ness; among which is an excellent copper soap kettle, three
large cedar le-tubs, iron hoop'd, a parcel of excellent
pewter candle moulds, and a parcel of hard soap: Any per-
son inclining to purchase any of the above articles, or the
house and lot, may apply to the subscriber living on the pre-
mises, who will give an indisputable title for the same.
(71 74)

JOHN VAN GELDER.

THE Co-partnership between
Breasted and Vanderbilt, is now dissolved: All per-
sons that are indebted to them, are desired to make speedy
payment to Andrew Breasted, living opposite to Mr. Samuel
Verplanck's, or to John Vanderbilt, opposite the fly-market;
and all persons that have any demands on said partnership,
are desired to send in their accounts that they may be paid.
New-York, May 1, 1767.

(71 74)

ANDREW BREASTED,
is removed from the Fly-market, in Wall-street, op-
posite to Mr. Samuel Verplanck's,—where he sells very cheap,
—bohea tea—brown sugar—best Scotch snuff—French indigo
—pepper—coffee—chocolate, and sundry other articles in
the grocery way.

To be sold at public vendue,
The first day of July next, or at private sale any time before;

A Very convenient dwelling house and
lot of ground, situate at the lower
end of little-dock-street, and next door
to Mr. John Abel's flour store. The
house is 2 stories and a half high, a large
garret with two fire-places; with three
rooms on a floor, and fire-places in each,
a good dry cellar under the whole,
with a good kitchen, yard and grist-plot, a good cistern that
holds upwards of 14 hogheads, with a pump therein: Any
person inclining to purchase before the above day of sale,
may apply to John Ide Myer, (for further particulars) living
on the premises, who will give a good title for the same.

T O B E S O L D ,

THE House and lot of land, formerly
belonging to the French Dr. John Dev-
ausnee, now the property of Dr. Abiather
Millard, situate in Aquacanack, on the
west side of Passaic-River: A house with
three rooms on a floor, and fire-places in
each; a good garden, well, barn, and chair-house, together
with a convenient wharf, nigh the door, for any boat of 20
tons or under, to come to: The above lot of land contains
about half an acre.—An indisputable title to said premises
will be given; for further particulars inquire of Mr. Gabriel
H. Ludlow, merchant in New-York, or John Ludlow, mer-
chant near the premises.

(71 74)

NEW HEMP SEED,

T O B E S O L D ,

WHOLESALE or Retail: Inquire of HENRY
LABAGH, near the White-Hall, Cooper.

T O B E S O L D ,
By Philip Livingston,

At his Store near the FERRY STAIRS:
BEST Russia Duck, Ticklenburgh, Tea-Kettles, Roll Brim-
stone Brushes of various Sorts, Marble Squares for Hearths,
cheap Russia Toweling, very fine large Diaper Table Cloths,
and Napkins; Jamaica Spirits, Barbados Rum, excellent
Madeira Wine; Vermillion, Powder Blue, Mill Stones, dou-
ble and single refin'd Loaf Sugar, Lump Sugar, and clarif'd
Muscovado Sugar, Pimento, Quare Bottles in Hampers, Rape
Oil in Jugs; a Parcel of choice new Rice by the single Tierce,
Geneva and other Spirits by the Hoghead, or in a Bottle
Cafes; and a Parcel of small Looking-Glasses; also Congo
and Shoushong Tea.

(71 74)

THE OFFICE OF
JOHN C. KNAPP,

Attorney at Law, Money Scrivener, &c.

I S removed from Rotten-Row, to the Corner of Flatten-
rake Hill, near the Old City-Hall, in Broad-Street; where
the general Business will be carried on as usual, with such
Conduct and Integrity, as may frustrate the mean Efforts of
invidious designing Persons; and secure a Continuance of the
Public's Favour and Protection, to their devoted, and very
obedient humble Servant,

John C. Knapp.

City of New-York, 27th of April, 1767.

A Public School was opened the
First Day of this Instant May, at the East-End of
Horse and Cart-Street, the Second Door from the Corner,
near the New High Dutch Lutheran Church: Where the Pub-
lic may depend upon having their Children taught after a most
concise Method, applicable to Business; in Reading, Writing,
Arithmetic, &c. with the utmost Care and Dispatch.

(71 74)

By PETER SPARLING.

To the P U B L I C .

B Y Virtue of the King's Royal Patent for Great-Britain,
Ireland, and the Plantations, for many Patent Medicines,
to the Proprietors of each, to enjoy the full Benefit, are now
sold, under Royal Sanction, by Messrs. William and Cler
Dicey, and Co. of London, who now appoint their genuine
Medicines, to be sold in New-York, by

Gerardus Duyckinck, Merchant, only,

And by at least one reputable Trader in each City and Chief
Town in Great-Britain, Ireland, &c. the Sundries as fol-
lows, viz.

D R. Bateman's Pedoral
Drops.

Dr. Fraunces's strengthening
Elixir.

Dr. Hooper's Female Pills.

Schwanberg's Liquid Shell.

Radeloff's Elixir.

Chafe's Pills.

Beeton's British Oil.

Anderdon's Scots Pills.

Golden and plain Spirits of
Scurvy Gras.

Fryer's Balsam.

James's Fever Powder.

Boftock's, Squire's, and
Stoughton's Elixir.

The Original Godfrey's Cor-
dial.

Daffy's Elixir.

Pike's Antidote, which cures
the Itch, and all Eruptions
and cutaneous Disorders.

apt. Lawrence, from London,
and to be sold,

Neilson,

Street;

linens, and dowlas, Po-
lish sheeting, diaper, and
wlas, and oznabrigs; da-
s; cambrics and lawns,
clona handkerchiefs, and
al ditto; taffetas, fattins,
des; ribbons, file gauze,
Scotch stitching, and
le, flowered, lamb, and
ard and 3-8 wide, cotton
striped holland; broad-
perfine blue Genoa cotton
durants, tammyes, sewing
ters; camp, death-head,
ns; women's thread and
and worsted shoe binding;
ns; apron and cap tape,
ett; split bone and sham-
d pistol cap ditto; scif-
vory and horn combs;
shoe and knee-buckles;
couch snuff; china of dis-
paper, best oil gun-flints,
sconces, also gammons,
two Irish servants, the
ker.

68 71

ods, suitable for the Spring
holale and Retail,

RAHAM,

of Wall-Street:
and worsted sagaties, dor-
ograms, crepes, single and
lot coloured pillow fustian,
silk damascos, Turkey bur-
superfine and middling broad-
s, serges, Colchester ganzet,
ammies, Scotch plaids, for-
s, thickets; several pieces
with gold flowers; scar-
fet, Manchester velvets, for
colours; a large assortment
silver lace; gold and silver
straps, broad and narrow
silver cord, gold and silver
silver chain; a large assort-
ment and cloth coloured worsted
crimson, and cloth coloured
stockings; worsted, cotton,
Irish linens, faceting
garlix, quadruple, fletas,
ring bone fustian, silk ground
wax; callicles, ribbons,
taffetas, pettongs, vellone
ock Barcelona handkerchiefs,
handkerchiefs; men's hats,
ment of metal do. silk twist,
wove worsted do. horse hair,
a eftment of sewing filks,
middling and narrow knee
do. broad London quality, do.
n's coats; red tapes, broad
plaz'd linen, brown, white
skin gloves, shoe and knee
u knives, children's knives,
mon and white chappel nec-
ards, thimbles, bodkins. 86

ds against the Estate of
the City of New-York, de-
to the Subscribers; and
aid Estate, are requested

TSHORNE, Executors.
In instant, at the Widow
Negro Man and Woman,
d Goods.

B L I C.

acquired the useful
the Cancer, and Can-
rms; also engages to
be troubled with the
disorder: Takes this
that those who are trou-
apply to him at his
opposite Mr. Anthony
Mr. John Hanson,
dging; if he does not
is determined to leave
JOHN COAKLY.

RS Reward.

from Philip Moses, in
ed Servant Man, named
straight Hair, and a large
et, with black Spots, and
ove Stockings, new Buck-
Hat, speaks good French
Runaway, so as he may
Dollars Reward, and all
ip Mofcs, in Philadelphia,
New-York.

March taken up, at one
aigs, and as the Person
for New-York, he made
York, April 28, 1767.

Sorts of Printing
inserted for Five

SUPPLEMENT to the NEW-YORK JOURNAL, OR GENERAL ADVERTISER.—NUMB. 1271.

THURSDAY, MAY 14, 1767.

From the London Gazetteer of March 5, 1767: Right, Wrong, and Reasonable, according to American Ideas, and the genuine meaning of certain Manuscripts lately imported.

It is right, O ye Britons! that you should discourage the importation of raw materials from every country, but America; and therefore you have done wisely in laying heavy duties upon iron, hemp, wood, pitch, and tar, and all naval stores, if imported from foreign countries; also upon pot-ash, raw silk, cotton wool, and several other articles necessary for your manufactures. For you ought not to buy these things at the best and cheapest hand, but at the worst and dearest; that is, of us.

Second. It is right, O ye Britons! that you should give more for some of our American produce, than it is really worth, by paying an additional price called a bounty. And your Gentle Shepherd [Sweet Gentleman!] displayed his knowledge of our grateful tempers, by augmenting their bounties, and by adding to the number of them, in the article of hemp, flax, and timber; to whom, therefore, we, the American part of his master's stock, have made a suitable return.

Third. It is right, O ye Britons! to get us fresh indulgences, and to extend our privileges every day; for the more favours you grant, the more clamorous we shall grow in demanding greater. The Gentle Shepherd [generous Creature!] put us in possession of an Extensive whale fishery, by giving us a great advantage over you; by which means we have employed above 300 sail already: Therefore we may demand the entire possession of all your fisheries. The Gentle Shepherd [kind Soul!] also relaxed the restraints usually laid upon rice, by requiring no advance of duty for the rice intended to be exported; and he granted us several other great great encouragements; but we (so far from being thankful for those concessions) now demand a liberty, as a matter of right, to carry every thing else, as well as rice, directly to a foreign market. Once more, your patriotic ministers repeal the stamp-act, in the hurry of a few weeks, after the plan had been digested under your cool deliberation, upwards of a year; we therefore, having this glaring proof of your great weakness and inconsistency, do now demand a repeal of every other act, if not conformable to American politics. [For all that the Gentle Shepherd hath done and attempted, for Great-Britain and America, oh, may be justly esteemed and rewarded by both; and all true Englishmen in Great-Britain, and America should say Amen.]

Fourth. It was right, O ye Britons! to go to war with the French, at our request; for when you were spending so many millions, and reducing yourselves to beggary for our sakes, at that very juncture we were receiving a great part of those millions, and getting immensely rich; when you were fighting with the enemy in all quarters of the globe, then we were trading with them in the most profound harmony and concord; when you foolishly imagined that we were afraid of being over run by them, (tho' in fact we ourselves had told you that we were near twenty to one, and consequently could not be afraid, unless we had been the most dastardly cowards on earth) that was the very time (when to shew our fear) we were supplying them with plenty of provisions; nay, with ammunition, with ships to be converted into privateers, and with all sorts of warlike stores, to fight against you our dear protectors and defenders; and when you were endeavouring to bring this ruinous war to a speedy conclusion, we were aiming to protract it as long as possible, in order to drain you the drier, and to take advantage of your extreme folly and credulity. [Is all this true Gentle Shepherd?]

Fifth. It will be right, O ye Britons! to go to war again with the French, with the Spaniards, or with any other nation, whenever we shall find it our interest to require you so to do; for when you have spent another FOURSORE MILLIONS in our service (and we will take care that you shall not spend less, if we, or our friends shall have the conducting of the war) then you will inevitably become a bankrupt nation; then you will be forced to remove the seat of government, whether you will chuse it or not; and your island of Great Britain must become a petty province to our mighty empire in America. This favourite point, viz. of making your poultry little kingdom in Europe, become a province to our vast empire in America, is a measure which the ablest of our politicians have frequently suggested in many of their writings, as well as laboured to recommend by

private conversation; and it is a point which, we hope, will be accomplished within the compass of a few years. [This cannot be the Wish of the Americans till it becomes their Interest, and may the Man who endeavours to make it their Interest to form such a Wish, receive on his own Head, all the Evil that his Design would bring upon his Country.]

W R O N G.

First. From the above state of the case, it is wrong, O ye Britons! to expect any real assistance, or obedience from us, in return for your manifold favours and bounties, your vast expences, and daily protection; for we will give you no assistance whatever unless, it may be such assistance as may lead you into another ruinous war; nor will we obey any of your acts of parliament, those only excepted, which may be calculated for impoverishing you, and enriching us. [In plain English, such as are not destructive to the English Constitution itself.]

Second. It is wrong, O ye Britons! to imagine, that we will give your dirty island the preference in the sale of any of our commodities; because forsooth, you stupidly give the preference to America. [The Gentle Shepherd we thank him, would prefer us to the bearing of Burdens and Impostions, inconsistent with English Liberty, and to the Payment of higher Rates for Services done us, than ever were demanded off an Ally.]

We never intend to give you any preference but one, viz. the preference of being our creditors; [The Gentle Shepherd is not obliged to us for this Preference, for his Measures have reduced us to such a State, that no other Nation would trust us.] and in that indeed we will make choice of you before any people upon earth; for whilst we pay vast sums of ready money to other nations, particularly to your enemies the French, for smuggled goods, we chuse to run in debt with you; and then we complain of our want of cash, and make these very debts the plea of our poverty, and the weapon to bully you into a compliance with all our demands. [We bully like Lambs who plead poverty to secure them from Slaughter.]

Third. It is wrong, O ye Britons! to expect a reciprocation of good offices between us and you; [It is indeed! for however insulted, we are too weak for Retaliation,] for our standing maxim is, to put every burthen upon you, and to take all the benefits to ourselves. [We being so much the Strongest, we have no other Excuse for this but the Temptation.] We know of no other end of colonization but this, nor will we acknowledge any connections, dependance, or subordination, but such as these. And these dear ties we will acknowledge as much, and as long as you please;—even till you yourselves shall be tired of them.

Thus much as to the American ideas of Right and Wrong. The next paper will conclude with their notions of what is reasonable.

[This is poor American traduced and insulted by G—n Incendiaries!]

L O N D O N, February 28.

The House of Commons sat up very late last Night, and was engaged upon Business of such Consequence, that the House was ordered to be cleared of all Persons who were not Members.

We hear it has been jocosely moved in a certain Assembly, by a certain Gentleman, whose Name is generally known under G. G. that a Jury of Physicians, Surgeons, and Apothecaries, at the public Expence, be immediately directed to attend the Right Hon. the E. of C——; that they do carefully examine, and punctually report to the Committee, the Rise, Progress, present State, and future Expectations of that Nobleman's Health, that the Public may not only be satisfied that he is really ill, but that they may also have the further satisfaction to know that proper Care is taken for his Recovery.

Letters from Poland, of the 6th of February, say, that a Report prevails there, that 40,000 Russian troops more are to arrive, as soon as the season will permit, in that Kingdom, and that the Poles are preparing to oppose them.

March 3. Changes in the Administration are more than ever talked of, and several Lists are handed about of the Outs who are to be the Ins, and of the Ins who are to be the Outs.

The cargo of the Lord Clive Indianam, outward bound, said to be on shore off Boulogne, is computed at 120,000l.

They write from Brest, that a French Chemist has lately invented a composition, which answers all the salutary purposes of sweetening ships of War at sea, better than the practised method of washing with vinegar, or fumigation of tar, and is not attended with half the time or expence.

We hear that the Lieutenants of his Majesty's Royal Navy, will have an additional shilling immediately added to their half-pay, as well as some of the Captains, who are on the lowest establishment; and that in consideration of the great expence the full dress uniform is all Officers in the Navy, the Frock uniform, as it is now, will for the future be a sufficient full Dress uniform throughout the service; which salutary regulation, it is said, are owing to the Representation of that great and brave Admiral, who now (to the satisfaction of all people) so justly presides at the head of the naval Department.

A extract of a Letter from Chester, Feb. 29.

"Yesterday morning, about three o'clock, I was greatly

alarmed by the cry of fire, and the tolling of the bell; when I arose out of my bed, which was not far from where the fire happened, the most shocking sight presented itself to me; the Workhouse, (in which all the poor of eleven Parishes lived, to the amount of 200 boys and girls, besides men and women) was entirely burnt to the ground, together with upwards of 60 children, and about twelve men and women, in all seventy-seven, the rest were saved. It was about two o'clock in the morning when the fire broke out, but it was supposed to have been burning all night. About 20 children used to lie in one room, and it is supposed they, by some accident set fire to the cotton which the children spin, and which was owing to the negligence of one woman, by letting them go to bed by themselves. It is impossible to express the horror and distress the poor people were in, some of them running out naked, others jumping out of the windows and from the top of the building: In short, it was the most shocking sight that ever was seen. There are now upwards of 30 men employed in digging out the bones and dead bodies, but there are none found as yet, and it is supposed they were all burnt to ashes.

T. HUXLEY, Clerk of the Workhouse."

Last Friday arrived at Portsmouth-Harbour, the Britannia, Hardy, from South-Carolina, which on her passage met with tempestuous Weather; the Captain, Mate, and three Men, were washed overboard, but the Captain happily saved his life, by catching hold of a rope which was flung over to him; the rest were all drowned, the sea running so high, that it was impossible to save them.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, April 30.
Extract of a Letter from New-Providence, April 9, 1767.

"All the small vessels here are employed in looking for the Spanish ship, cast away some time since on the Bahama bank, with one million of dollars on board; several parts of the ship have been found drifted on the key, from which they have got about Five thousand dollars, and some pieces of plate." The Pennsylvania Journal mentions 90,000.

B O S T O N, April 27.

At the Superior Court at Charlestown last Week, Magnus Mode, Richard Hodges, and John Newingham Clark, were convicted of Forging and making of Pewter and other mixed Metals, sundry Pieces of false and counterfeit Money to the Likeness and Similitude of Spanish milled Dollars, Quarters of Dollars, and Piftareens: For which Offence each of them was sentenced to be set in the Pillory 2 Hours, to have one of his Ears cut off, to be publicly whipped 20 Stripes upon his naked Back, and to be committed to the House of Correction, and there kept to hard Labour for the Space of one Year, and to pay Costs, &c. Note. Said Hodges and Clark were convicted at the Assize here about a Year ago of Stealing; for which Offence they were sentenced to suffer a short Imprisonment, to pay treble Damages and Costs.

Imported per the Hope, Benjamin Davis, master,
and to be sold

By DIRCK BRINCKERHOFF,

At the Sign of the Golden Lock, in Dock-street.

BEST pistol powder, London drop shot, pidgeon, duck, and goose, sheet lead, London and German steel, with a general assortment of ironmongery. Also refined bar iron, forge hammers, and anvils, blacksmiths, do, vises and beak irons.

68-71

Just imported from London and Liverpool, and to be sold very cheap, for Cash or short Credit, by

J A M E S N I X O N,

At his Store in KING-STREET;

A Neat assortment of broad and narrow cloths, frizes, duffils and coatings, shalloons and other goods, variety of Manchester goods, viz. White and coloured jeans, pilloows, herring-bones, dimities; plain and corded draw-boys, bindings, a neat assortment of ribbons; horse-cloths, saddle-cloths, and other saddlery; great variety of mohair, fil and hair, and best scarf twill; sewing silks; great assortment of all sorts of buttons, viz. Newell-fashioned gold, silver, and metal, scarf, baskets, death-heads, mohair and other buttons, fit for shop-shops, horse-hair buttons, and other trimmings for hatters.—Buttons and twill, sold as cheap as any import them; a good assortment of hosiery, stay-makers and breeches-maker's trimmings, with other goods as usual, &c. &c.—Connecticut lawful mony will be taken. Great allowance will be made to town or country stores, tax-lors, stay-makers, hatters, &c. &c. (68,71)

JOHN HAMERSLEY and Company, having just imported per the ship Hope, Captain Davis from London.

A N assortment of India and European goods, which are to be sold, at their store, near Cornhill-Market. Also, for sale, barrel'd pork, bloomery and refinery bar iron.

67-70

T O BE LET, for the ensuing year, very convenient for a baker or tavern-keeper, the dwelling-house, store and bake-house belonging to the estate of John Van Vark deceased, now occupied by the widow Brower, near the Battery.—Inquire of JAMES VAN VARK.

R E D and white FORT, very excellent in Pipes, Hogsheads, and Quarter-Casks, to be sold by CHARLES NIGGEL, at the White-Hall.

26.

REEVE and PEMBERTON,
Masters of the Grammar School in Elizabeth-Town,
TAKE this Method to acquaint the Public, that they con-
tinue to teach the GREEK and LATIN Languages.
A commodious House is provided in the Centre of the Town,
for the Accommodation of a large School—Gentlemen who
incline to send their Sons, may depend upon their united di-
lignant Care in qualifying them, for Admission into any of our
American Colleges.—As the Art of reading and pronouncing
the English Tongue, with Propriety, is too much neglected
in the first Rudiments of Education; they will devote part
of their Attention to this essential Object.—To promote this
useful branch of Knowledge, it is proposed that generally
once in a Month, the Lads shall publicly recite some select
Pieces from the best English Authors.—This is imagined will
excite a laudable emulation to excel in the Art of Delivery.
Gentlemen of Education in the Town will frequently visit the
School; from whom its Character may be known.—The Terms
of Admission are Five Pounds Light Money per Annum, and
Twenty Shillings Entrance. Boarding may be had in reputa-
ble Families, at Twenty Pounds New-York Currency, per
Annum.

TO BE SOLD,
By **THOMAS DOUGHTY,**

IN DOCK-STREET:
CHOICE old Madeira Wine, Lisbon, Red Port, Teneriffe
Wines by the Pipe, Quarter Cask, or Five Gallons;
also Jamaica Spirits, West-India Rum, Holland Geneva, Bo-
hea, Shoufong and Hyson Teas, Coffee, Chocolate, Lump,
single, middling and double refined Loaf Sugar; Muscovado
Sugars, Raisins, Currants, Citron, Sweet Oil, Olives, Capers,
Anchovies, Pepper, French Indigo, Scotch and Rappee Snuff,
with sundry other Articles of Grocery. 64—

Imported and to be sold Wholesale and Retail by
EDWARD LAIGHT,
Opposite the Hon. William Walton's, Esq; for
Cash or short Credit;

A Neat and general assortment of ironmongery and cutlery,
such as pit, mill and cro's cut saws; hand, tenon, sash
and pannel ditto; eyed shovels and spades, front and inside
door locks, chest locks, hinges and handles; raised joint and
common H & IL hinges; brass scales and scale beams; brass
and iron wire; bright balcony and shutter bolts; clouts, brads,
tacks and tenter hooks of all sorts; cotton and clothers cards;
files, rasps, augers and chisels; Dutch/tea kettles; common
and chamber bellows; Ware's best Scotch snuff; refined and
bloomery iron; 4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. 10d. and 24d. nails;
7 by 9, 8 by 10 and 9 by 11 glass; and many other articles
too tedious to mention.—Also oil, blubber and leather as
usual, and all the necessary articles belonging to the cur-
rying business. 37— (t.b.c.)

Juit published and to be sold at the Printing-Office
at the Exchange,

THE HEIDELBERG CATECHISM, or
METHOD OF INSTRUCTION in the CHRISTIAN
RELIGION, as the same is taught in the Reformed
Churches and Schools of HOLLAND. With a
COMPENDIUM of the same, To which is added,
TWO PSALMS of the New-Version.

Translated for the Use of the *Reformed Protestant Dutch Church*, of the City of New-York, examined,
compared, and approved by the Consistory of the
same, and by them recommended for the Use of
Schools, and order'd to be printed. 2nd Edition.

TO BE SOLD, by
THOMAS DERHAM,

On the most reasonable Terms:
CHOICE Teneriffe Wine, in Pipes, Hogsheads,
and Quarter Casks.

N. B. Pipe Staves will be taken in Payment for
a considerable Quantity of said Wine. 30--ctf

A Cargo of choice large

white LISBON SALT; just imported, and to be
sold by Retail, on board the Snow Minerva, Ed-
ward Tillet, Master, at Cruger's-Wharf.

New-York, April 22, 1767.

ALL Persons that have any just

Demands against the Estate of HENDRICK SCHENK, late of
Millstone, the County of Somerset and Province of New-Jersey,
Merchant, deceased; are desired to bring the same to the Sub-
scriber, and they shall be paid, and all those Persons who are in-
debted to the said Estate, are desired to pay the same, or else give
their Bonds and Security, some Time in May next; or else they may
expect to be prosecuted.

PETER SCHENK, Executor.

Millstone, April 17, 1767. (68 71)

Walter & Thomas Buchannan, & Co.

Have imported in the last Vessels from Britain, and have
for Sale at their Store in Queen-Street, nigh the Fly-Market;

MEN's rib'd and plain
thread and worsted hose,
Women's thread and worsted
hose

Stocking patterns
Women's worsted & silk mitts

Tammies, calimancoes, du-
rauts, camblets, cambricks
and lawns

Barcelona handkerchiefs
Cravats, do. and sewing silk

Needles, pins and buckram,
Oznabrigs, towelling, sheet-
ing, and diaper

White and brown linens

N. B. Have also for sale, a 9 and half inch cable, and a
hawser of 6 inches each, with other cordage proper for a ves-
sel of about 150 tons. 68—

M. PHILLIPS,

HAS just imported in the ship New-York, Capt. Lawrence,
from London.—A neat assortment of all sorts of milli-
nary and fancied goods, in the newest fashion, and genteel
taste, at the lowest prices, at her store in Smith-street. 1, 68

New-York, April 30, 1767.

Mr. DAVID SHAW,

AS your Letter of March 1767, to all the Cre-
itors of John Alexander and Company, con-
tains many Paragraphs, entirely void of that Can-
dour and Veracity which you profess, I must there-
fore, in Justice to myself, make a few Observations
upon some of them in this public Manner; left (as
you have already observed) Silence might be inter-
preted as an Acknowledgment of what you have
asserted.

But as it would take up too much Time, for me,
to point out every "delusive Fallacy," with which
every Page of your Letter is studded; I shall at pre-
sent confine myself to a few Paragraphs.

The first that I shall take Notice of, is where you
say, "Mr. Grigg, who, in the Conclusion of his
"Letter, appeals to the Articles of Co-partnership
"against me, seems here to have forgot there were
"any such Articles.—If any Thing at all is evi-
"dent from these Articles, it is evident from the
"third and fourth Articles, that the dry Goods
"from Scotland, were a Company concern, im-
"ported at the Company's Risque for their Benefit,
"and not the sole Property of Mr. Grigg."—In
answer to which, I shall observe, that you signed
those Articles of Co-partnership, which is a proof,
you approved of them; consequently I had a Right
to expect you would have made them the Rule of
your Conduct. Therefore when I find you have
violated them, I may very justly accuse you with it.
But suppose, what you say could possibly be true,
viz. "That I seem to have forgot that there were
"any such Articles," and at the same Time ap-
pealing to them: I say could this be possibly true,
yet you have no Right to blame me, for not making
those Articles any Rule for my Conduct; because
you know I never signed them, and that my Rea-
son for not doing it, was principally on Account of
those very Articles you have quoted. You know
also, that I never would agree to have my Account
with Messrs. Kelly and Company, made a Company
Concern, unless the Company would sustain all the
Damages I was liable to, upon that Account, and as
we never agreed upon that Subject, I never would
sign the Articles of Co-partnership; therefore the
third and fourth Articles could never have determined
that Matter against me, notwithstanding your
asserting so very positively that they would.

Altho' the Epithets, *false, unjust, disregarding*
Truth, &c. may appear to you to be low Indecencies;
yet as I may very often apply them to you with
great Truth and Justice, I shall (even if they
should give you Offence) use them, when I find Oc-
casion; as for Instance, I may say it is *false*, where
you say, "the Dry-Goods from Scotland were im-
ported at the Company's Risque." You are con-
scious they were commission'd some Months before
the Commencement of the Co-partnership, and that
they arrived here by the Time it did commence.
Had those Goods been lost on the Passage, I'm apt
to think you'd never have claim'd the Merit of any
Risque.—I am the better convinced of this, by your
Conduct to me in every Part of this Transaction:
for until there was a Demand for this Money, you
entered this Transaction as a Company Concern,
but whenever you found there was an Order to re-
fund this Money, with Interest and Cost of Suit;
you entered it in my private Account; but if it be
true what you say, viz. "the Company had taken
"all that Transaction off his Hands;" why do you
charge my Account with an Affair that did not
concern me? Or, if the Company took all that
Transaction off my Hands; why do you charge me
with £. 1102-10, lost by that Transaction? Does
not your Conduct carry strong Marks of an Inten-
tion to have made my Share of the Prizes a Com-
pany Concern, had they been condemn'd? But as
they were not found lawful Prizes, you thought
proper to make at least the Loss to be a Concern of
mine. Your own Account of this Affair shows a
Want of Candour and Integrity.—Your charging
me with the Interest of the Money borrowed, to
pay Messrs. Kelly and Company, may certainly be
called Injustice. Had I been deficient in my Pro-
portion of £. 6000, (the capital Stock) you certainly
had a Right to charge me, Interest for any Money
borrowed to make up my Deficiency; but as I can
make it appear, that I had credit in the Company's
Books at that Time, (or at least a Right to it) for a
considerable Sum above my Proportion, it is unjust
to charge me with the Interest of the Money then
borrowed. For if it was applied by the Company
to my Use, yet they were only paying a Debt they
owed to me; consequently the Company ought to
pay the Interest. You say, "Mr. Grigg tells our
"Creditors, that in July 1761, he had Credit in the
"House for £. 8,000, or upwards. Mr. Grigg
"might with equal Justice have said £. 80,000, or
"upwards." Would it had been so! Perhaps you
might have been able to account with me for some
small Ballance of it; be that however, as it may, as
soon as I am happy enough to procure a Settlement
with the Creditors, I shall have the Justice of my
Charges against the Company, determined by three,
reputable Merchants of New-York, and the Public

shall then know which of us has made the justest Re-
presentation.

You say, "the Company ran the Risque of the
"Rum from Antigua to New-York." I can prove
that Mr. Bennin by my Orders, shipped and in-
sured that Rum on my Account, and directed it to
the Care of John Alexander and Company. As to
the Inaccuracies you point out,—if they really are
such as you represent them to be, they are Inaccu-
racies of your own; for the State that I have pub-
lished, is taken from a Copy of my Account made
out for me, by your Directions, about the Time we
stopped payment.—And in that which I have
published, I differ in nothing from the Copy above-
mentioned, except in stating that Transaction of the
Dry-Goods from Scotland, and that of the Rum
from Antigua; for doing which I have, (as I think)
given very sufficient Reasons. The only Inaccu-
racy I have made in the State published, is omitting,
in the Copy sent to the Prefs, to charge the Com-
pany with £. 762-19-9, for nine Casks of Indigo sold
the 27th of June, 1761, (I believe it was to Mr. Ri-
vington (by which Means the Ballance due by the
Company to me, appears there to be only £. 1959-
13-2: Whereas it ought to be £. 2722-12-11.—
My living at a Distance from the Prefs, made it
impossible for me to have that Error corrected before
the Letters were published. I think it shows an un-
common Degree of Impudence in you to say, "as
"the Company's Books (in which his Account is not
"only stated, but every Article of it enter'd at the
"particular Date and Time, when the Transaction
"happened) were always at his Command; I am
"surprised that Mr. Grigg could not in half an
"Hour make a more just State of his Account."

If the Company's Books contain an exact and clear
State of my Account, how comes it to pass that the
Copy of it given to me, is so very incorrect as you
have set forth in your Letter? Or if the Books are so
very concise, how comes it, that you, who may not
only be look'd upon, from what you have said, to
be very *correct and clear sighted*, but also *more convergent in those Books than I*, have not found out,
that I entirely omitted to charge the nine Casks
of Indigo? Here you have been incorrect enough to
mistake one Transaction for another, for the
£. 563-8-5, which I have charged, is for Indigo
sold Wm. Hyndman, in 1759; but the £. 762-19-9,
which I have omitted, are for Indigo sold Mr. Ri-
vington in 1761.

I have thought proper to make these few Obser-
vations upon some Parts of your late Performance,
that the Public may judge more justly, what Truth
and Candour runs thro' the whole.—As to what you
may publish for the Future, I shall take no public
Notice of it, till I enjoy more Liberty than I
have at present, to vindicate my Assertions.

JOHN GRIGG.

New-York, March 30, 1767.

The SUBSCRIBER

PURPOSES to open a Morning and Evening School, for the
Instruction of Youth in Writing and Arithmetic—to
commence the first of April next, and continue to the first of
October following—Attendance will be given from six to
eight in the Morning, and from five to seven in the Evening
precisely.—It is imagined that this Plan may suit some of
both Sexes, who attend other Places of Education at different
Periods, for other Purposes.—Whoever is pleased to Fa-
vour this Scheme, may depend on being serv'd with Fidelity;
as there will be no Deeds, Bills, Bonds, &c. or any Kind of
Writing done, but such as will have a direct Tendency to
promote the general Good of the School, which has constantly
been the principal View of the Instructor, and on which Ac-
count he has rejected every Thing that he thought would be
incompatible with the Duty of a Teacher.

Hugh Hughes.

THOMPSON and ALEXANDER,
HAVE for Sale, empty BOTTLES by the
Groce, Liverpool bottled BEER, by the
Cask; a Quantity of CORDAGE of different
Sizes. (65, t.b.c.)

To be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE, on the

first Day of June 1767, at the Merchant's Coffee-House;
A Tract of land, contained in a parcel of land, usually cal-
led Henderson's patent, situate westerly from the Fish-
Kill, and south of the German-Flatts, by estimation seven
miles from the Mohawk's-river, or nine miles southeasterly
from fort Hackerman: The thousand acres of this patent
now to be sold, is distinguished by No. 5, having a mark'd
tree L, on the northern, and an other mark'd RC, on the
southern line; distant from a settlement of ten families on
the said patent only forty-six chains, is allowed in general to
be equal to the justly celebrated German-Flatts in soil, and
in some places superior, in short it only wants a river equal
to the Mohawk-river running through it, to make the whole
more valuable.—New-York, April 7, 1767. 65

TO BE SOLD at private Sale, and a good Title
given by the Subscriber.

A Small Farm, lying on the North-River, about 6 Miles
from New-York, at a place called the Bull's Ferry in
Bergen County, where is a convenient Landing-Place.—
There is on the Farm, a Dwelling-House, a Barn and a Bar-
racks, with 6 Acres of choice Meadow.—For further Par-
ticulars, inquire of JOHN ESEL in English Neighbourhood,
or of the Subscriber in N. York. 58 WILLIAM DOBBS

A CORNER House and Lot of
Ground, to be sold, near the Baptist Meeting, on
Golden-Hill, belonging to William Dobbs, now living in
the House; for which he will give a good Title. 58